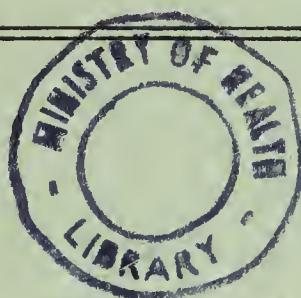


MAIDENHEAD BOROUGH
and
COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

Burks. Cor & Combined District

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1963





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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1963

Printed by W. H. Lee, Wokingham.

MAIDENHEAD BOROUGH & COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

STAFF.

C. E. CAMM, M.B., BS., D.P.H., D.I.H.
Commenced duty 1st February, 1961.

Miss W. N. ELLIS, Secretary to Medical Officer of Health.
Commenced duty 6th November, 1937.

MAIDENHEAD BOROUGH.

		Commenced Duty.
*†‡F. G. BISHOP,	Chief Public Health Inspector.	1.8.40.
*A. D. M. JONES,	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.	11.2.35.
*†W. J. LINCOLN,	Additional Public Health Inspector.	1.5.52.
†‡J. A. DAYNES,	Additional Public Health Inspector	1.10.61.
	(Left 31.8.63).	
D. P. SEAL,	Additional Public Health Inspector.	9.9.63.
D. BRAND,	Pupil Public Health Inspector.	2.4.62.
K. WHEELER,	Chief Clerk.	1.2.40.
Miss C. E. WOODHAM,	Shorthand Typist.	23.3.59.
Miss M. FORSTER,	General Clerk.	24.9.62.
W. D. BEALE,	Rodent Officer and General Assistant.	4.2.57.
H. C. KIRBY,	Van Driver and Disinfector.	11.2.46.

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

*E. G. POLLARD	Senior Public Health Inspector	1.11.48
*†K. ARNDELL,	Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector.	1.3.54.
Mrs. J. RUTLAND,	Shorthand Typist.	12.4.55.
Miss P. M. BALDWIN,	Clerk/Shorthand Typist.	8.5.61.
	(Left 18.10.63).	
Miss Y. D. TAYLOR,	Clerk/Shorthand Typist.	2.12.63.
S. A. RUTLAND,	Rodent Officer.	1.11.45.

In addition to statutory qualifications, the following certificates are held:—

* Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

† Smoke Inspector.

‡ Sanitary Science as applied to Building and Public Works, or Health Engineering.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Maidenhead Borough
and Cookham Rural District Health Committees.**

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough of Maidenhead and the Cookham Rural District for the year 1963.

The Maidenhead's 1963 mid-year population increased by 1,430 and the Cookham Rural District's by 300 since the 1962 mid-year estimate.

The influx of younger people into new housing estates and flats in a town often means that many of them are moving away from close family connections. At maternity times, the presence of relations can be of some advantage in helping to run the house during the confinement or look after other children in the family. In order to make the best use of the available hospital beds, social or medical reasons have to be considered in the allocation of same, but this still leaves a large number of young couples without such priorities who, for reasons of choice, prefer hospital confinements.

The Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital admits the majority of cases from this area, and of the total number of births in 1963 (1,048 from the Maidenhead and Cookham areas), approximately 71% were delivered in hospital.

It seems unlikely that the situation will ever be reached when there will be available a maternity bed for all who wish to be confined in hospital. Obviously provision must be made in future plans to provide maternity beds for the persons from this area, but the establishing of a large fully equipped maternity home locally would be an advantage. (A private nursing home for maternity cases in the area, would, I am sure, be well patronised).

The modern trend is to provide large hospitals that can be staffed around the clock with all the services available to deal efficiently with all types of emergency. This approach is, I am sure, the right one, but it seems doubtful if such a hospital would be situated in this area in the near future. The Health Committees discussed on several occasions the need for extending hospital facilities, and no doubt will be pursuing this further next year.

BOROUGH OF MAIDENHEAD.

ORGANISATION.

The offices of the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector are situated in the new Town Hall, whilst the Health Visitors operate from the Wilderness Health Centre. As reported last year, the Wilderness is scheduled for re-building within the next few years. Close contact is maintained between all the Health Services, both Borough and County Council, but I

think it would have been better if all could have been grouped together in one building, along with various clinics.

GENERAL SANITATION.

The cost of laying new sewer systems increases year by year. Cesspools and septic tanks are the means of drainage in the countryside but every effort should be made to provide main drainage in a rapidly growing town area. The implementation of main drainage was under way in the Boulders Lane and Golden Ball Lane areas, and schemes were under consideration for the Fishery and Maidenhead Court areas. The Borough Engineer reports on the improvement of the regularity of the house refuse collection with the introduction of new vehicles and an incentive bonus scheme.

HEALTH STANDARDS.

The weather during the months of January to March was particularly notable on account of cold, snowy conditions. There were indications in February of many people suffering from influenza-type symptoms, usually of two to three days duration. This did not reach epidemic proportions as experienced in past years.

PARATYPHOID FEVER.

In January, one case of Paratyphoid "B" Fever occurred in a young girl who had visited relatives in Edinburgh over the Christmas period. There had been an outbreak of this disease in Scotland and, after extensive enquiries, it was assumed that this girl had contracted the disease whilst on holiday there.

Another case of Paratyphoid "B" was confirmed in April which seemed to be related to an outbreak in London. In this case a young boy had visited his father's bakery business in London which happened to be in an area where an outbreak of Paratyphoid had occurred. Cream cakes were suspected as being the carrier of the infection, but this was not confirmed. No other members of the family were involved and there was no evidence to suspect that the boy had contracted the disease in Maidenhead. Phage typing of this boy's paratyphoid organism suggested that it fitted into a similar pattern as other cases that had occurred in the country which had been traced to contaminated Chinese egg products. At this time a check on all the bakeries in Maidenhead was carried out to ascertain the usage, if any, of such products.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations were introduced by the Government in 1963 and will come into force on January 1st, 1964. This will be a welcome and long awaited step forward as contaminated egg products have been a source of complaint since the large scale introduction of this commodity from overseas some twenty or more years ago.

TYPHOID FEVER.

A middle-aged man was confirmed as a case of Typhoid Fever in November. The symptoms and signs present in this person were not typical of the disease at the onset, and his condition did not constitute a risk to others. The source of infection was not determined.

BACILLARY DYSENTERY.

Bacillary Dysentery was confirmed by faeces examination in 46 cases in comparison to 128 the previous year. Of this total, 21 occurred in school children in an outbreak at a local school in June. Thirteen of the family contacts were also found to be positive. Only 20 persons in this outbreak found with the organism in the faeces had any history of abdominal upset. There was excellent co-operation from the Head Teacher and staff of the school and the outbreak was quickly controlled. A good standard of hygiene was practised at this modern school, and the majority of the children came from newly constructed houses that have all the facilities available to prevent transmission of intestinal organisms. This does point to the highly infectious nature of the Bacillary Dysentery organism, requiring the most rigid standard of cleanliness to prevent spread.

FOOD POISONING.

Five cases were confirmed during the year which come under the heading of Food Poisoning (2-Salmonella Typhimurium; 1-Salmonella Enteritidis; 1-Salmonella Enteritidis Var Jena; 1-Salmonella Virchow). In no case was the infection traced to any particular foodstuff.

MEASLES.

Measles became prominent again in the first four months of the year giving a final total of 555 cases. No complications were reported.

TUBERCULOSIS

Ten new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were added to the register during the year. Two cases of gland and one of skin Tuberculosis were also notified. The follow-up of these cases and contacts were continued by the Chest Physician of the Chest Clinic at Upton Hospital, Slough. The number of cases on the register at 31st December, 1963, was as follows:—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.
90	89	179	7	5	12

The usual B.C.G. vaccination was offered to school leavers in the County Council schools and 436 young persons received the vaccination.

Of the 13 new cases notified, 3 were from India and Pakistan. Fifteen cases already under treatment were transferred into the area due to change of residence, and of these two were of Indian nationality.

I know that the observation has been made in certain large cities that a substantial proportion of new tuberculosis cases have been found in immigrants from these countries. The need for immigrant screening has been commented on for years by the medical profession. There are obvious practical difficulties but these could be overcome. Other overseas countries, including the Commonwealth, require certain medical standards for their immigrants, and I see no reason why we should not adopt, at least the requirement of a satisfactory X-ray of the lungs, before entry to this country.

Environmental work in this field is often difficult on account of language problems, complexity of names, frequent changes of address, and the dangers of quickly spreading disease on account of the tendency for these people to live in crowded conditions. This situation will increase as the years go by.

Whilst new cases, often with extensive lesions in the lungs are allowed to enter freely into this country, it is unlikely that we shall see elimination of the disease. In fact, with the present trend, there is a good chance of it becoming epidemic rather than endemic. A few well chosen regulations could save much time, money and, more important, make a reduction in the risk of contracting this disease and earlier treatment of the afflicted.

MALARIA.

A young student nurse who had only just arrived in this country was found to be suffering from Malaria. The history in this case suggested that the infection was contracted before leaving her homeland.

The Infectious Diseases have been tabulated for comparison with previous years.

BIRTHS.

The Birth Rate was 18.3 and for England and Wales 18.2. A total of 734 babies were born to residents of Maidenhead, 45 more than last year, 71% (521) of these births took place in hospital. The Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow, coped magnificently with the rising demand for hospital confinement. With the future of this hospital in doubt, however, the Health Committee on several occasions emphasised the need for the establishing of a maternity unit in the area. Fifty-two of the births were illegitimate, giving an illegitimate birth rate of 7, which is similar to last year. There were 6 still births, the smallest number for the past five years.

DEATHS.

The Death Rate was 10.3 and for England and Wales 12.2. Four hundred and thirty-nine residents died in 1963 (209 males and 230 females), this figure is very similar to previous years. Under the heading of "Malignant Neoplasms" (Item 10-14 on the Table), 58 deaths were recorded, this is 30 less than last year. There were 19 deaths from lung cancer and the following Table shows how men are more affected than women with this particular disease.

Deaths from Lung Cancer.

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Males	18	20	15	18	21
Females	1	6	1	2	3

It is well known that certain diseases do affect the sexes differently, as far as lung cancer is concerned, however, many debatable reasons could be put forward. If the answer to this question was known for certain, it would be a major breakthrough in the fight against cancer.

The remaining causes of death fall into a similar pattern as in previous years.

The Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of children under the age of one year) was 28.6. This is higher than last year and above the national average (20.9). Of the babies who died under the age of one year, 2 were illegitimate. Seven deaths were due to prematurity, 5 involved babies with congenital defects and there were 2 asphyxiations from inhalation of vomit. Any child under the birth weight of 5½lbs. is regarded as premature, the smaller the baby, the more precarious the first few hours and weeks of life. The 7 premature babies who died were all born and died in hospital.

Details of Causes of Death Under One Year of Age.

Age	Cause of Death.
1 day	— Prematurity (4 deaths).
1 day	— Brain Haemorrhage (2 deaths).
3 days	— Prematurity (3 deaths).
3 days	— Congenital Abnormality (2 deaths).
2 weeks	— Congenital Heart Defects (2 deaths).
2 weeks	— Peritonitis and Gangrene of Small Bowel.
1 month	— Heart Failure through Pneumonia.
1 month	— Pulmonary Oedema through Acute Bronchitis
1 month	— Asphyxia (Inhalation of Vomit).
2 months	— Pneumonia.
2 months	— Acute Bronchitis.
2 months	— Asphyxia (Inhalation of Vomit).
11 months	— Heart Failure in Mongol Baby.

Taking into account all the events of the year involving health hazards, the incidence of infectious disease and the statistics

relating to the birth and death rates, one could say that the health of Maidenhead continues to remain of a high standard, equal to the best anywhere in the country.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

In my last year's report I commented on the impact of publicity regarding health matters when put over on the television screen. National events in the year under review, in particular relating to sex education, have convinced me more than ever that there are some health subjects which are best dealt with on a nation-wide campaign using the television screen as the main disseminator of information. An anti-smoking campaign is, for example, something which would receive its greatest impact if dealt with in this way.

The lung cancer posters supplied by the Ministry of Health were displayed at suitable points in the town and opportunity taken at various meetings to discourage the habit of smoking. This, however, is a small effort against the tremendous daily advertising of the advantages to be gained through smoking tobacco.

Parents are responsible for the sex education of their children. This is sometimes a difficult task for parents, but it is even harder for other social workers to convey this knowledge to young people in the face of parents' apathy and present day social trends. A lead could be given here by the improvement of television programmes with the removal of unnecessary sexual implications.

At local level, despite much publicity, there are still many eligible persons who have not come forward to receive Anti-Polio vaccine. The use of television here would, I feel, bring better results.

There are health education matters which require the personal touch, such as the importance of hygiene in food shops, the care of the newly born baby and the difficulties of the elderly. As in previous years, these and many other aspects were pursued by members of the Health Department.

Home Safety advertisements were put in the local press at suitable times dealing with items such as fire and water hazards. Various leaflets were distributed at clinics on similar subjects. Home Safety Committees are set up in many parts of the country to give prominence to hazards in the home. Such a Committee, fired with enthusiasm for this type of work and with new ideas of putting this problem over to the public, could do useful work in the area.

HOUSING.

As in other parts of the country, the demand continued for housing accommodation. On an average one request every two

weeks came to my attention from various sources for priority of re-housing on medical grounds. Psychological problems again made up the bulk of the requests for priority. The difficulties of young couples living with in-laws, or elderly folk suddenly finding themselves no longer able to live in tied accommodation, or the couple paying a high rent above their means, often precipitate, the woman usually, into a situation in which she finds she cannot cope. It is often complicated when they have only been on the housing list a short time or have only just moved into the area. There are very few cases seen these days when one could definitely say that the living conditions have caused, or are causing, physical illness which would improve by re-housing.

THE CARE OF THE AGED.

The cold weather of the first three months of the year brought a strain on the resources of many old people. The coal supply was generally difficult, and a few elderly people who had not adequate stocks in hand or who had not placed an order early enough, found themselves temporarily without coal for heating purposes. The Voluntary Organisations, particularly the W.V.S., came to the aid in providing help in such cases. It is surprising the extent to which paraffin heaters are in use, not only for heating but also for cooking purposes, even though other means of heating and cooking are available. Quite frequently advantage was not taken, for economy reasons, to use other additional forms of heating, such as electric fires, available in the houses. How to keep warm in the winter seems the biggest problem and central heating is surely the answer without the daily fire making, emptying of ashes and concern about fuel supplies, which seems to cause worry and frustration in the elderly.

The Welfare Officer and Health Visitors visit elderly folk in need, but it is not possible to call on everyone as a routine, weekly or even monthly. The National Assistance Officer, W.V.S., Red Cross Society and other voluntary bodies, also visit and, between all the organisations, information is passed on when cases in need are found. The majority of the elderly are quite independent, do not like too much interference and very few of them make a direct approach themselves to organisations for assistance. The help of neighbours is invaluable in keeping an eye on the aged, and an interested family can often prevent difficulties by visiting more often, especially in winter time. There are more elderly women than men living alone, often in houses far too big for them. It is understandable that in the remaining years of life, many do not want to leave the old surroundings, move into a new area and into smaller accommodation. More centrally placed homes for the elderly may be attractive for them and would free larger houses for family use.

The County Council's Home Help Service, operated through the Health Department, continued throughout the year to give

support to the aged, 69 part-time Home Helps worked 33,209 hours in assisting the 181 cases requiring help—3,886 more hours assistance and 23 more cases were helped this year in comparison to 1962. It can be anticipated that this figure will gradually increase in the future.

HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES.

There were good attendances at the County Council Infant Welfare Clinics held at the Wilderness Health Centre, Cookham Road, St. George's Hall, Fane Way, and the Methodist Church Hall, Allenby Road. The other Clinics, such as Dental, Eye, Speech Therapy, Married Women's Advisory, Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes, were held as usual at the Wilderness Health Centre.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis, were available at Local Authority Clinics and by General Practitioners. Every opportunity was taken for publicising the need for polio-myelitis vaccination but there still remain many adults under the age of 40 years who have not availed themselves of this valuable prophylactic measure.

The total number of vaccination and immunisation courses completed was as follows:—

Diphtheria—Primary injections	...	...	...	...	635
Re-inforcing injections	...	...	...	...	352
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	617
Smallpox—Primary vaccinations	...	...	...	...	335
Re-vaccinations	...	...	...	...	87
Poliomyelitis:—					
		Second	Third	Fourth	
		dose.	dose.	dose.	
Children (6 months to 20 years)		35	616	468	
Adults (21 to 40 years)	...	10	149	50	

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	5,007
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at 31st March, 1964	11,578
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1964	£2,107,048
Product of a Penny Rate	£8,586
Population (estimated mid-year)	37,280
Live Births:	
Legitimate	1963. 1962. 1961. 1960.
Illegitimate	682 639 668 627
Live Birth Rate per 1,000	52 50 39 31
Population:	
Actual	19.7 19.2 20.0 19.6
Corrected	18.3 17.7 18.2 18.2
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	7.1 7.3 5.5 4.7
Still Births	6 7 12 14
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	8.1 10.1 16.7 20.8
Total Live and Still Births ...	740 696 719 672
Infant Deaths:	
Legitimate	19 13 10 9
Illegitimate	2 2 0 2
Infant Death Rate per 1,000	
Live Births:	
Total Infant Deaths ...	28.6 21.8 14.1 16.7
Legitimate	27.8 20.3 14.9 14.3
Illegitimate	38.5 40.0 0.0 64.5
Neo-Natal Death Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	20.4 17.4 7.1 12.2
Early Neo-natal Death Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live Births) ...	16.3 15.9 7.1 10.6
Perinatal Death Rate (Still Births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	24.3 25.9 23.6 31.3
Maternal Deaths	0 0 1 0
Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	0.0 0.0 1.4 0.0
Deaths (all causes)	439 452 452 411
Death Rate per 1,000 popula- tion:	
Actual	11.8 12.6 12.8 12.2
Corrected	10.3 11.5 11.1 11.0

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

Disease.	Age Groups, 1963.							Total 1962.	Total 1961.	Total 1960.	Total 1959.
	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total				
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ...	13	20	3	9	1	-	46	128	46	55	56
Erysipelas ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning ...	3	-	-	2	-	-	5	6	6	-	13
Malaria ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Measles ...	296	249	9	1	-	-	555	96	836	103	154
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia ...	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	3	3	6	8
Poliomyelitis :	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Paralytic ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Non-paralytic ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Scarlet Fever ...	5	5	-	-	-	-	10	2	14	69	67
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis :	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Respiratory ...	-	-	-	5	3	2	10	17	10	11	11
(b) Non-respiratory	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	3	3	1	1
Typhoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	3	5	13	26
Totals ...	323	277	16	19	5	2	642	258	924	260	338

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	Maidenhead Municipal Borough												Total
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
Dysentery ...	1	3	7	-	1	13	6	5	6	4	-	-	46
Food Poisoning ...	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5
Malaria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Measles ...	81	104	127	155	54	16	7	7	4	-	-	-	555
Paratyphoid Fever ...	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia ...	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever ...	5	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10
Tuberculosis:													
(a) Respiratory ...	-	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	10
(b) Non-respiratory	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Typhoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	5
Totals ...	88	112	140	161	56	31	13	12	16	7	2	4	642

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes of Death	AGE GROUPS, 1963.					
	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	-	-	-	-	1	-
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	-	1	-	-
18. Coronary, disease, angina	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Other heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	-	2	2	1	-	1
24. Bronchitis	-	2	-	-	-	-
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	-	-	-	-	-	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	4	-	1	1	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	-	-	-	1	2
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	1	2	-
34. All other accidents	-	2	1	-	2	-
35. Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	1
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	15	6	4	4	6	5

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	75 and over	Total	Total 1962	Total 1961	Total 1960	Total 1959
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	2
1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2
-	-	1	2	2	5	11	8	12	7
-	1	4	10	4	19	26	15	20	24
-	-	2	1	2	5	6	13	8	9
-	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	2	1
-	2	4	9	12	28	42	46	34	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	1
-	-	-	1	1	2	1	5	2	2
-	1	8	13	52	75	59	59	44	51
-	5	16	13	25	59	75	59	58	67
-	-	-	1	1	2	5	9	6	6
1	1	6	14	57	79	83	102	91	56
-	2	4	1	10	17	12	13	31	24
-	1	-	3	5	9	4	8	-	11
1	-	1	7	10	25	31	19	22	21
-	-	3	7	12	24	22	15	13	22
-	-	2	1	1	4	-	1	2	9
-	-	-	1	3	5	2	3	3	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
-	1	1	2	1	5	3	2	2	4
-	-	-	1	3	4	4	4	2	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	7	4	9	5	9
1	2	2	8	15	42	32	32	28	35
-	-	-	1	-	4	5	4	8	4
1	1	1	1	3	12	10	14	11	8
-	-	1	-	-	2	4	1	-	5
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
5	17	57	100	220	439	452	452	411	427

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year ending 31st December, 1963.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Complaints received and given attention	...	...	...	732
Dairies and Milk Distributors' premises	...	...	...	102
Pasteurising Plants	...	...	...	4
Milk Delivery Vehicles	...	...	...	14
Food Premises:				
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	55
Butchers	...	...	...	61
Canteens and Catering Establishments	...	...	...	69
Confectioners (Sweets)	...	...	...	67
Cooked Meats and Delicatessen	...	...	...	17
Department Store	...	...	...	20
Fish Shops	...	...	...	46
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	...	...	...	61
Grocers and Provision Merchants including General Stores	...	...	...	208
Hotels and Licensed Premises	...	...	...	42
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	142
Restaurants and Cafes	...	...	...	71
Supermarkets	...	...	...	55
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	40
Food Hygiene	...	...	...	872
Meat Transport Vehicles	...	...	...	45
Stalls and other Vehicles	...	...	...	46
Food Inspection	...	...	...	279
Water Supplies	...	...	...	150
Hairdressers' and Barbers' Premises	...	...	...	69
Housing	...	...	...	1,915
Insect Pests	...	...	...	36
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	316
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	457
Clean Air	...	...	...	285
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	60
Factories with Mechanical Power	...	...	...	237
Factories without Mechanical Power	...	...	...	15
Building Operations	...	...	...	21
Shops Act (including Hours of Closing and Sunday trading)				1019
Cinema	...	...	...	1
Rag Flock and Other Filling Material	...	...	...	4
Noise	...	...	...	228
Pig Sties and Poultry Runs	...	...	...	19
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order	...	...	...	24

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Drainage Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Streams and Ponds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Rent Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Underground Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Consumer Protection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Meat Staining & Sterilising	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Houses in Multiple Occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Other Visits and Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	967
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	981
Burials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Land Charges Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,704

NOTICES.

Number of informal notices served during the year (Housing Act and Public Health Act)	...	...	...	...	220
Number of informal notices outstanding from 1962	...	...	...	...	40
Number of informal notices complied with during the year	...	...	...	...	249
Number of informal notices outstanding at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	11
Number of formal notices served during the year	...	...	...	...	33
Number of formal notices outstanding from 1962	...	...	...	...	1
Number of formal notices complied with during the year	...	...	...	...	33
Number of formal notices outstanding at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	1

HOUSING.

The Clearance Order made in respect of the 6 houses in the Bridge Road Clearance Area was confirmed and the persons to be displaced from 4 of the houses had moved to new accommodation by the end of the year. The 2 houses in the Grove Road Clearance Area have not yet been vacated.

Three houses in Pinkneys Road were declared to be a Clearance Area but further action was subsequently deferred as the owners were making arrangements for the re-housing of the tenants and the demolition of the houses.

Four houses, 2 in Park Street and 2 others in Grove Road, were declared to be a Clearance Area and it is proposed to deal with these and adjoining houses by compulsory purchase.

Action was taken in respect of 10 individual unfit houses and 2 flats which were not capable at reasonable expense of being ren-

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

dered fit for human habitation. Two demolition orders and 7 closing orders were made and action is proceeding in respect of the other 3 houses. In addition, 2 caravans were reported unfit for human habitation and both subsequently ceased to be used for habitation.

Five houses which were found to be unfit for human habitation will be demolished by the Ministry of Public Building and Works after the occupiers are re-housed.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

At the beginning of the year the duties relating to Improvement Grants were transferred to the Public Health Inspectors.

As a result of a publicity campaign and a survey made of chosen streets the improvement grants available are becoming better known to owners of houses. There is an increasing demand for detailed information and more owners are taking advantage of these grants towards the cost of providing a bath in a bathroom, wash hand basin, hot water supply, water closet inside the house and a ventilated food store. Fifty-five applications for improvement grants were received during the year, being 43 standard grants and 12 discretionary grants. Eleven of these applications were in respect of houses visited during the special survey.

The duties involved take up a good deal of time but the resultant improvements seen in what otherwise could only be described as sub-standard houses make all the efforts worth while.

RENT ACT, 1957.

	During 1963	Total to date
Applications for certificates of disrepair received ...	1	68
Decisions to issue certificates and notices of inten- tion served on landlords	1	68
Undertakings given by landlords	1	29
Defects remedied by landlords within three week ...	Nil	2
Certificates of disrepair issued	Nil	37
Certificates of disrepair cancelled	1	12

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

At the end of the year 4 licensed caravan sites were in use, on which a total of 13 caravans were stationed. Two caravans on one site were unfit for human habitation and were subsequently removed.

Two caravan sites are operated by the Council on which a total of 93 caravans are stationed.

WATER SUPPLY.

The supply of water by the Mid-Wessex Water Company has been satisfactory and adequate.

Nineteen houses (42 persons) continue to be supplied from a water tower connected to the mains supply. Thirteen caravans (35

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persons) on licensed sites are supplied by standpipes, also 93 caravans (229 persons) on Council sites.

One site used by showmen is supplied by standpipe.

WATER SAMPLES.

Twelve samples of untreated water were taken at the pumping station and submitted for bacteriological examination. One of these gave a presumptive coli count of 1 in 100ml., in the other samples B. Coli were absent.

Ten samples of treated water taken at the pumping station and sixteen samples from the mains supply in the town were submitted for bacteriological examination and were satisfactory. Five samples were taken for chemical analysis and all were satisfactory.

Thirty-one samples were taken from the Corporation Swimming Pool and submitted for bacteriological examination in all of which B. Coli were absent. A total of sixty-six samples were taken from school swimming pools and B. Coli were found to be present in seven of these. Satisfactory samples were obtained following improvements in treatment and testing routine.

FOOD HYGIENE.

Food hygiene education is given in informal talks to food handlers during visits to food premises by the Public Health Inspectors.

In general the standards maintained in food premises have been satisfactory.

REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES.

Number of Registered Food Premises:

(a)	For storage of ice cream intended for sale	1
(b)	For storage and sale of ice cream	121
(c)	For preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	26

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM SAMPLES.

A total of 34 samples of ice cream were taken and examined in the Public Health Department's laboratory. All samples were satisfactory and reached the standard of Provisional Grade 1.

In addition two samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Reading and these were also placed in Provisional Grade 1.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

There are 36 distributors of milk in the Borough and 36 Dealers (Prepacked Milk) Licences have been issued.

Milk supplies in general have been satisfactory but the sale of milk in cartons from automatic machines presents occasional problems.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough									
	Total Samples Submitted	Methylene Blue Test			Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test		
		Passed	Failed	Test Void	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)	79	75	1	3	77	2	-	-	
Pasteurised Milk (ex- cluding School Milk)	27	27	-	-	27	-	-	-	
Pasteurised Milk (School Milk)	18	17	1	-	18	-	-	-	
Sterilised Milk	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	

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The samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised) which failed to satisfy the Phosphatase Test were taken on the same day from a vending machine. Investigation by the Licensing Authority disclosed a slight malfunctioning of the flow diversion valve as the probable cause.

Investigations into the two methylene blue failures did not reveal any significant factor.

The milk in all these cases was processed and bottled at establishments outside Maidenhead.

FOOD INSPECTION AND UNSOUND FOOD.

The following foodstuffs were certified unfit for human consumption and were destroyed.

Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 lbs.
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 lbs.
Pigs Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 lbs.
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 lbs.
English Lamb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 lbs.
Chickens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 lbs.
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 lbs.
Pork	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 lbs.
Jellied Veal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 lbs.
Lambs Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Ducks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 lbs.
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 lbs.
Pork Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.
Various Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1758 tins
Various Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1325 packets
Various Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 jars
Various Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 bottles

Complaints were made regarding 14 articles of food purchased in the town and after a very full investigation into each complaint the following action was taken by the Council.

- Evaporated Milk: No further action.
- Mouldy Bread Rolls: Proceedings authorised. Case dismissed.
- Mouldy Bread Rolls: Proceedings authorised. Case withdrawn
- Iced Tarts: No further action.
- In 10 cases warning letters were sent.

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FOOD AND DRUGS.

Seventy samples of food and drugs were procured during the year, details of which are given in the following table:—

Article	Formal		Informal	
	Number of Samples	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Number of Samples	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory
Blackcurrant Jam	—	—	1	—
Brandy	1	—	—	—
Cheese Spread	1	—	—	—
Concentrated Food Colour...	—	—	1	—
Corned Pork Roll	—	—	1	—
Cream (Tinned)	—	—	1	—
Cumberland Pork Sausages	—	—	1	—
Double Cream	1	—	—	—
Dressed Crab with butter...	1	—	1	—
Dried Baking Yeast	—	—	1	—
Evaporated Milk	—	—	1	1
Ice Lollies	—	—	1	—
Ice Lolly Syrup	—	—	1	1
Iced Tarts	—	—	1	1
Lemon Glucose Drink	1	—	—	—
Liquid Apples	—	—	1	—
Meat Pudding	—	—	1	—
Milk	22	—	7	—
Milk, Channel Islands ...	8	—	—	—
Mixed Fruit Jam	—	—	1	—
Orange Drink	—	—	1	—
Peas (Tinned)	—	—	1	—
Pork Luncheon Meat	1	—	—	—
Potted Beef with butter ...	1	—	—	—
Prepared Oranges	1	1	—	—
Shandy	—	—	1	1
Sherbert Sweets	—	—	1	—
Steak in Gravy	—	—	1	—
"Sucron"	—	—	1	1
Tomatoes (Tinned)	—	—	1	1
"Top of the Milk"	—	—	1	1
Whiskey	3	—	—	—
	41	1	29	7

Maidenhead Municipal Borough

ADULTERATED OR UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES.

EVAPORATED MILK.

This article was submitted to the Analyst following a complaint by a customer and was found to be curdled, apparently due to a slight defect developing in the container during processing. The manufacturers were notified and subsequently confirmed this opinion.

ICE LOLLY SYRUP.

Reported as being incorrectly labelled as the declaration of ingredients included a registered trade term.

The manufacturers contended that under the relevant legislation, the use of a specific trade term was not disallowed. No further action was taken.

ICED TARTS.

Submitted to the Analyst following a complaint; it was found that due to the article being packed whilst still warm, the separating cardboard had caused discolouration of the icing.

The manufacturers agreed to take suitable steps to prevent a recurrence.

PREPARED ORANGES.

A product for making marmalade. The label was stated to be misleading as the words "Prepared Oranges" implied that the oranges were whole, whereas they were as stated elsewhere on the label "coarse cut."

No further action was taken.

SHANDY.

The Analyst's report stated that shandy should contain equal quantities of beer and lemonade, but that the apparent beer content of the sample was only about 20%. The manufacturers did not agree that their product was not a true shandy.

No further action was taken. The Commissioners of Customs and Excise were to discuss the question of the manufacture and description of products of this nature.

"SUCRON."

This article is sold as a slimming aid and consists of 99% sugar and 1% soluble saccharin, with a sweetening value four times that of pure sugar. The Analyst objected to the list of culinary uses on the label which included use in puddings as the reduction in calorific value in this case would be insignificant. The manufacturers did not agree.

No further action was taken.

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"TOP OF THE MILK."

This article was reported as adulterated as in the Analyst's opinion it was a sterilised cream which should contain not less than 23% milk fat. The declared fat content was 18% which analysis confirmed. The word "cream" did not appear on the label.

No further action was taken.

TINNED TOMATOES.

Although originally reported to be heavily infected with mould mycelium, after further investigation it appeared that the development of the mould could have continued after the tin had been opened.

NOISE.

The public are becoming more noise conscious and the investigation of complaints and observation of noise have continued to occupy a considerable amount of time.

In most cases of complaint the persons responsible usually react in a reasonable manner to informal approaches and endeavour to reduce noise to a tolerable level.

One notice was served for a noise nuisance arising from a factory engaged on metal work. The nuisance was subsequently abated.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The routine investigation of cases of dysentery and other notifiable intestinal diseases, together with the enquiries in connection with suspected cases affords an opportunity of emphasising the importance of hand washing as a measure of personal hygiene in the control of the spread of infection. At the same time reference is made to precautions to be taken in food handling and in this way the broad subject of food hygiene, which is continually engaging the Public Health Inspectors' attention in food premises and shops, is extended into the home.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

Steam disinfection of bedding and clothing is still carried out at the Isolation Hospital under an agreement made with the Windsor Group Hospital Management Committee.

Verminous rooms disinfested	...	...	...	23
Treatments for Insect Pests	...	...	...	81

RODENT CONTROL.

Routine surveys of the district are carried out and arrangements made for the treatment of any infested premises discovered.

The contract service for the treatment of business premises continues to operate satisfactorily.

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The Council's own property is inspected regularly and it is pleasing to record that the Refuse Tip and Sewage Works have been kept clear of rat infestation.

The following visits and treatments have been carried out:—

Premises visited on complaint	...	...	...	273
Premises visited on survey	...	...	...	3179
Premises with rat infestation	...	...	...	312
Premises with mouse infestation	...	...	...	140
Number of treatments carried out	...	...	...	506

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

The body of one person has been buried in accordance with the provisions of Section 50.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

One pig farm ceased to be used, the buildings and plant were demolished and the licence was therefore revoked.

Three persons were operating plant and equipment for the boiling of waste foods under licence at the end of the year. In one case the attention of the occupier was drawn to spilling of waste food, but this was out of reach of the pigs.

RAG FLOCK.

Three small factories registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1961, have been maintained in a satisfactory manner and no contravention has been observed on inspection.

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Premises. (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	13	14	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	195	237	10	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding Outworkers' premises) ...	8	18	—	—
Total	216	269	10	—

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2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Cases in which Defects were Found.				Number of Cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation ...	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive	15	13	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	-	-	-
Other offences (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork)	2	2	-	-	-
Total	21	19	-	-	-

PART VIII of the ACT.
OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work. (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Out-Workers in Aug. List required by Sect. 133 (1) (c)	No. of Cases of Default in sending Lists to the Council.	No. of Prosecutions for Failure to Supply Lists.	No. of Instances of Work in Un-wholesome Premises.	Notices Served	Prosecutions
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel	23					
Cabinet work	33		-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	4					
Button carding	17		-	-	-	-
TOTAL	77	-	-	-	-	-

Maidenhead Municipal Borough**STAFF.**

Mr. W. J. Lincoln passed the Smoke Inspector's Examination in July and Mr. D. Brand commenced training in the Public Health Inspectors' Course at Tottenham Technical College in September.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking all members of the staff for their team work and loyal support throughout the year.

F. G. BISHOP,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S REPORT.**SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.**

The dry weather flow to the Disposal Works at the end of 1963 was about 1,800,000 gallons per day so that, once again, the load on the Works is approaching its design capacity which is now 2,000,000 gallons per day d.w.f. It is evident that before long the Council will have to direct their attention to the desirability of further extensions to their Sewage Disposal Works. Of the above flow, almost 100,000 gallons per day is now attributable to the Bray area of the Cookham Rural District. The diversion of the main outfall from these Works, referred to in last year's report, is now completed.

MAIN DRAINAGE.

The first portion of the scheme for the elimination of cesspools in the riverside areas has now been implemented, main sewers having been laid in Derek Road, Frances Avenue, Woodhurst Road, Boulters Lane, Boulters Close, Boulters Court, Horton Close and part of the Ray Mill Road East. It is hoped that during 1964 all the properties in these roads will have been connected to these sewers.

Details of the scheme for sewerage the rest of the Maidenhead Court area have now been approved by the Council who propose to carry out the work involved in two annual stages, of which the first is scheduled to be put in hand during the Spring and Summer of the coming year. Work is also proceeding on the design of a comprehensive sewer system for the Fishery area, and it is hoped that this may be submitted to the Council and approved within the next twelve months.

A new sewer is at present under construction to drain the Golden Ball Lane area of Pinkneys Green, as a result of which, the cesspools in that area should be eliminated by the middle of 1964.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough**CLEANSING SERVICES.**

The bonus system introduced in 1962 has been instrumental in providing a weekly collection of house refuse of great regularity. During the year, the Council acquired a 35.0 cubic yard "Pakamatic" refuse collection vehicle. This has proved capable of dealing with the refuse for a considerably larger area than the fore and aft tippers previously used. The introduction of this machine has meant a further revision of the incentive bonus system and its use is contributing to yet greater efficiency in this service. All house refuse continues to be disposed of by controlled tipping.

FLOOD' RELIEF.

The Thames Conservancy have continued to make good progress with the construction of the flood relief channels and they are now practically complete as far north as Bridge Road. The scheme has thus reached a stage when it could make an effective relief of flooding in that part of the Borough. The detailed design work is well advanced for the new culvert under the Colonnade for the western channel and negotiations are in progress in respect of land for the eastern channel to the north of Bridge Road. During 1964, it is hoped to proceed with the remainder of the works so that the rest of the scheme will be substantially completed by the end of 1964.

C. T. READ,
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Cookham Rural District.

ORGANISATION.

During the year, the Senior Public Health Inspector and his staff continued to undertake the usual routine Health Department activities. The Senior Public Health Inspector is also the Housing Manager and thought was given to the appointment of an additional Inspector in order to cope with the ever-increasing work of the Department.

The duties of all Health Departments are similar in nature and many of the remarks made under the heading of "Housing," "Health Education" and "Care of the Aged" in the Maidenhead section, apply equally to the Cookham Rural District Council area. A Home Help Service, for example, is in operation, but the arrangements for this are undertaken directly by the County Health Department. The Health Visitors operate from their homes instead of a central clinic, and Infant Welfare Clinics were held at the Church House, Upper Maidenhead Road, Cookham, the Women's Institute, Cookham Dean, the Village Hall, Holyport and the Memorial Hall, Braywood. There were again representations from the residents of Bisham and Woodlands Park for Welfare Clinic facilities and it is hoped that a Clinic can start in the British Legion Club at Woodlands Park early next year.

GENERAL SANITATION.

The refuse collection visits were maintained regularly throughout the year. We are fortunate in having good crews on both the dry and wet scavenging vehicles and they coped magnificently under arduous conditions during the winter months.

Cesspools should be watertight. It would be difficult, however, to ensure that this was so in every case, especially amongst the older ones. Indeed, if every cesspool in the area was 100% watertight, the demand on the emptying services would be tremendous. Unfortunately, during spells of rainy weather, surface water seeps through into the cesspools often bringing urgent requests for emptying from householders. It is usually after periods of heavy rainfall with the service stretched to its limit, that complaints are forthcoming if there is any delay in emptying.

Cookham Rural District

Main drainage schemes are expensive and will become more so as the years go by. Every consideration should be given, however, to providing such schemes from the public health point of view.

A survey was carried out in the Cookham Rise area to encourage householders to bring their property up to date as regards the provision of bathrooms, hot water supply and inside water closet, by the use of improvement grants, but this produced very disappointing results.

HEALTH STANDARDS.

As expected, in 1963, there was a larger number of Measles cases than last year (246). Measles appears more prevalent in alternate years.

Twelve cases were confirmed bacteriologically as Sonne Dysentery and another case revealed the presence of Salmonella Typhimurium in the faeces. Salmonella Typhimurium is often the cause of food poisoning, but there was no evidence to suggest any particular foodstuff involved in this case.

Two new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified. On the register at December 31st, 1963 were 39 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

BIRTHS.

There were 314 live births of which 14 were illegitimate. The Birth Rate for the area was 16.8 and for England and Wales 18.2. One hundred and ninety-seven births took place in hospital. There were 8 still births.

DEATHS.

One hundred and sixty-nine deaths (97 males and 72 females) occurred during the year, giving a death rate of 11.1 (England and Wales 12.2).

There were 12 deaths from cancer of the lung and under the "Malignant Neoplasms" headings (items 10-14) in the Causes of Death Table, there were altogether 34 cases of various types of malignant disease involved in 20% of the causes of death.

The infant mortality rate was 12.7 (England and Wales 20.9). Of the 4 deaths under the heading of infant mortality all of these

Cookham Rural District

took place in babies less than 1 day old in hospital. Two were due to prematurity, one with congenital heart disease and one with brain haemorrhage.

The standard of health in the area can be regarded as very good.

HOUSING AND CARAVAN SITES.

Forty-four Council houses and flats were built during the year at Lesters Road, and the Council's caravan site at Heywood Gardens was being extended and brought up to Model Standard conditions. The process of the running down of unlicensed caravan sites continued but progress was slow by the owners of the remaining licensed ones in bringing them up to the Model conditions. The Strande Castle caravan site was again in the news during the year and the Council, with a view to purchasing the proposed new site on the gravel pits, were represented at a Public Enquiry in December.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination and immunisation against smallpox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough, were available in the area and the total number of courses completed is as follows:—

Diphtheria—Primary injections	...	...	...	...	105
Re-inforcing injections	...	...	...	...	55
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	97
Smallpox—Primary Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	107
Re-vaccinations	...	...	...	...	37

Poliomyelitis:—

	Second dose.	Third dose.	Fourth dose.
Children (6 months to 20 years)	25	217	190
Adults (21 to 40 years) ...	3	91	17

Cookham Rural District

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	24,920
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at 31st March, 1964	5,261
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1964	£787,522
Product of a Penny Rate	£3,070
Population (estimated mid-year)	17,410
Live Births:	
Legitimate	1963. 300 1962. 304 1961. 317 1960. 331
Illegitimate	14 19 14 14
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population:	
Actual	18.0 18.9 18.6 21.3
Corrected	16.8 18.1 19.0 20.9
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of Total Live Births	4.4 5.9 4.2 4.1
Still Births	8 3 3 5
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	24.8 9.2 9.0 14.3
Total Live and Still Births ...	322 326 334 350
Infant Deaths:	
Legitimate	4 7 7 2
Illegitimate	0 0 0 0
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births:	
Total Infant Deaths ...	12.7 21.6 21.1 5.8
Legitimate	13.3 23.0 22.1 6.0
Illegitimate	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Neo-natal Death Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Live Births)	12.7 21.7 15.1 2.9
Early Neo-natal Death Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live Births) ...	12.7 21.7 9.1 2.9
Perinatal Death Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Live and Still Births) ...	37.2 30.7 29.9 17.1
Maternal Deaths	0 0 0 0
Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Deaths (all causes)	169 146 145 142
Death Rate (per 1,000 popula- tion:	
Actual	9.7 8.5 8.6 8.8
Corrected	11.1 9.6 9.6 9.7

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cookham Rural District

Disease	Age Groups, 1963.										Total 1962.	Total 1961.	Total 1960.	Total 1959.
	Under 5					Total								
	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+				
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	5	19	24
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	5
Measles	113	2	1	—	—	130	2	1	—	—	43	480	24	190
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	5	8	1	8
Poliomyelitis:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	13	5	28	22
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Respiratory	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	4	9
(b) Non-respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	7	2
Totals	124	142	3	6	1	279	76	514	87	261				

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cookham Rural District													
Disease.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Dysentery	1	-	-	2	1	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	12
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	70	53	19	39	45	11	2	4	2	1	-	-	246
Pneumonia	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4
Scarlet Fever	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
Tuberculosis:													
(a) Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
(b) Non-respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Totals	72	53	23	42	49	20	3	5	5	3	3	1	279

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes of Death	Age Groups, 1963					
	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Other infective and parasitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	-	-	-	-	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	-	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	-	-	-	-	-	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	
16. Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	-	-	-	
18. Coronary, disease, angina	-	-	-	-	-	
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	
20. Other heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	
21. Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	-	1	
22. Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	
23. Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	
24. Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	-	-	-	-	-	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	-	-	-	-	-	
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	-	-	-	-	-	
31. Congenital malformations	1	-	-	-	-	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	-	-	-	-	
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	1	
34. All other accidents	-	-	-	1	-	
35. Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals	4	-	-	1	2	

Cookham Rural District

35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total	Total 1962	Total 1961	Total 1960	Total 1959
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	2	-	2	2	8	-	2
-	5	4	1	2	12	8	3	11	7
-	-	1	1	-	2	4	-	2	4
-	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	2
1	1	2	6	6	16	13	12	12	10
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	-
1	1	-	5	12	19	16	16	12	27
-	3	5	8	12	28	21	23	25	26
-	-	-	1	-	1	5	1	2	2
-	-	2	4	18	25	23	22	19	20
-	2	-	-	5	8	9	8	12	11
-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	-	-
-	1	1	1	1	4	6	7	10	4
-	-	6	-	6	12	5	1	6	3
-	-	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	2
-	1	-	-	2	3	1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	-	-
1	-	1	2	5	12	18	15	6	11
1	1	-	-	-	3	3	5	4	1
-	-	1	-	1	3	7	4	10	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	16	24	37	79	169	146	145	142	141

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

I have pleasure in submitting herewith my Report on the work carried out by the Public Health Department during the year ending 31st December, 1963.

WATER SUPPLIES.

With reference to the following table of properties in the area, this shows the number served by a piped water supply and those still on a well water supply. There are no open wells in use now in the area, all the properties shown not on a mains supply are served by a tube well, and in nearly all cases an electric pump draws the water.

	Total Houses.	On Main.	On Well.
Bisham	347	339	8
Bray	1,454	1,442	12
Cookham	1,859	1,804	55
Hurley	635	604	31
Shottesbrooke	44	44	—
Waltham St. Lawrence ...	404	403	1
White Waltham	632	632	—

Thirty-seven samples of well water were obtained during the year, and the results are summarised as follows:—

Samples of well water taken	...	...	...	...	37
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	28
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	9
Main water supply to Open Air Swimming Pool:					
Samples taken	...	...	...	...	3
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	3
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	Nil
Main water:					
Samples taken	...	...	...	...	2
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	2
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	Nil

The nine unsatisfactory samples of water were from two sources. The first was from the supply to a private house where the drainage system was defective. The whole drainage system to this house was relaid and subsequent samples have all been satisfactory. The second supply was from a deep well serving a Caravan Site and a number of private houses. The pipes serving the tube well had disintegrated and, after these had been renewed, subsequent samples were quite satisfactory.

Cookham Rural District

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS.

Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	217
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	634
Caravan Sites, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pig Keeping Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Public Health Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	632
Public Health Act Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	722
Visits re overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	70

NOTICES.

No. of informal notices served during the year	...	...	109
No. of informal notices complied with during the year	...	...	61
No. of informal notices outstanding at end of year	...	...	48
No. of formal notices served during the year	...	...	Nil
No. of formal notices complied with during the year	...	...	Nil
No. of formal notices outstanding at end of year	...	...	Nil

HOUSING PROGRESS.

No. of permanent 3-bedroomed houses completed since 1945	...	...	302
No. of permanent 2-bedroomed houses completed since 1945	...	...	117
No. of permanent 1-bedroom bungalows completed since 1945	...	...	6
No. of permanent 2-bedroomed bungalows completed since 1945	...	...	52
No. of permanent 4-bedroomed houses completed since 1945	...	...	9
No. of permanent aged single persons flats completed since 1945	...	...	30
No. of prefabricated bungalows	...	...	30
No. of Nissen huts used as temporary dwellings	...	...	Nil
No. of permanent 3-bedroomed houses in course of erection	...	...	Nil
No. of permanent 2-bedroomed houses in course of erection	...	...	Nil
No. of permanent 2-bedroomed flats in course of erection	...	...	5
No. of permanent 1-bedroomed flats in course of erection	...	...	6
No. of permanent 2-bedroomed flats completed	...	...	45
No. of permanent 1-bedroomed flats completed	...	...	19
No. of permanent 3-bedroomed maisonettes completed	...	...	23
No. of permanent 3-bedroomed maisonettes in course of erection	...	...	4
Shop and flat completed	...	...	1
Shop and house completed	...	...	1

MILK SAMPLING.

Number of samples taken	20
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Cookham Rural District

Methylene Blue test result:

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Phosphatase Test result:

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

The one unsatisfactory sample was from a farm bottled supply. Subsequent samples have all proved satisfactory.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING.

Ten samples of Ice Cream were taken during the year. Routine checks were also made on a number of premises in the area where Ice Cream is sold. The results of the samples were:—

- Provisional Grade 1 — 8 samples.
- Provisional Grade 2 — 2 samples.

UNSOUND FOOD.

Bergundy Snails	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins.
Lambs Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 lbs.
Ox Cheeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 lbs.
Cod Fillets	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 lbs.
Peach Pulp	...	...	...	...	...	9 x 5 kilo tins.	
Solid Pack Apples	...	...	...	...	...	4 x 6 lb. tins.	
Williams Pears in Water	...	...	...	...	...	42 x 5 kilo tins.	
Prunes	...	...	...	...	...	87 x 11½ kilo boxes.	
Blackberries	...	...	...	...	...	2 x 55 lb. bags.	

DRY SCAVENGING.

There has again been no change in the number and type of vehicles operated by the Council during the year, although a 50-cubic yard Compression Type Machine is due for delivery early in the new year. The present fleet of four dual tip collecting machines have not got the necessary carrying capacity, and consequently a larger machine is necessary.

Refuse is collected from the rear of all premises and the skip method is used for this purpose wherever possible. Complaints of this service are very few. A regular weekly collection is maintained throughout the area except for about thirty properties at Spade Oak and Cockmarsh. These properties can only be approached by boat as they are all situated on the River Thames bank opposite Bourne End. So far as possible, fortnightly visits are made here.

All the refuse in the area is disposed of by controlled tipping, and no complaints were received during the year from conditions at the refuse tip. Regular spraying is carried out with an insecticide, and regular covering with soil of the exposed Tip faces is proceeded with daily.

Cookham Rural District

WET SCAVENGING.

There is again no change in the number and type of cesspool emptying machines in use in the Council's service.

The effects of a new sewerage scheme, completed at the beginning of the year, is now being observed, and at the beginning of 1964, five machines should be able to operate this Service satisfactorily. A new 1,500 gallon machine is on order for delivery to replace a much older one, and this should add to the efficiency of this service.

Complaints are received from time to time, but they are almost invariably after periods of very wet weather.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

One confirmed case of Salmonella Typhimurium was investigated, but no true cause for the infection could be found.

Twelve confirmed cases of Sonne Dysentery were investigated and reported on during the year. A large number of suspected cases were visited and investigated, a total of 147 visits being made for this purpose.

Nine cases of Scarlet Fever were investigated and confirmed during the year.

FOOD PREMISES.

One hundred and twenty-three visits were made during the year to food premises in the area. A very reasonable standard of food hygiene is kept, and no serious cases of neglect were reported or observed.

CARAVAN SITES.

One hundred and ninety-seven visits were made during the year to licensed sites in the area, and 36 visits to individual sites. The process of the "running down" of unlicensed sites continued and a further number of caravans have been re-sited on the Council's Caravan Site.

During the year, the Minister of Housing and Local Government's report on a Caravan Site's Appeal was received. Negotiations have taken place and meetings held to try and work out a basis of agreement between the Owners and the Council, but the problem is likely to be rather protracted and no quick solution is likely.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

The number of premises licensed to store petroleum spirit in the area is now 55 and 41 visits and inspections of these premises were made.

Cookham Rural District

CLEAN AIR ACT,.

The smoke nuisance from the chimneys of a small laundry caused concern during the year, and statutory action was called for to abate the nuisance.

RODENT CONTROL.

No. of inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	...	373
No. of infestations found and treated	...	...	...	...	853
No. of treatments for pests other than rodents			...	...	85
No. of re-inspections for pests other than rodents			...	...	132
No. of complaints received	...	...	...	...	331

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACTS, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	3	10	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	38	81	—	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	41	91	—	—

Cookham Rural District

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Cases in which Defects were Found.				Number of Cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation ...	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive	-	-	1	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1	-	-

PART VIII of the ACT.
OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work. (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Out-Workers in Aug. List required by Sect. 133 (1) (c)	No. of Cases of Default in sending Lists to the Council.	No. of Prosecutions for Failure to Supply Lists.	No. of Instances of Work in Un-wholesome Premises.	Notices Served	Prosecutions
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel: Making, etc.	11	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	13	-	-	-	-	-

Finally, may I express my appreciation of the work of Mr. K. Arndell, Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector, and my Office Staff, who have always given me their whole-hearted co-operation.

E. G. POLLARD,
Senior Public Health Inspector.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

COUNCIL HOUSING.

Nineteen houses, 18 flats and 7 maisonettes were completed during the year at Lesters Road, Cookham, and a further 9 dwellings were almost completed at the end of the year. Work commenced on 6 flats at Builders Wells.

The existing caravan site at Heywood Gardens has been extended to provide 15 new sites, some of which are provided with connections to mains water and sewerage. The existing standings on the site are being modified to bring them up to model standards.

During the year a Compulsory Purchase Order was submitted for the acquisition of the Strande Castle caravan site which has the benefit of a conditional planning consent for 89 caravans.

Ten houses at Littlewick Green are being modernised under the discretionary grant scheme and tenders have been approved for a standard grant in respect of 8 houses at Orchard Cottages, Waltham St. Lawrence.

PRIVATE HOUSING.

Sixty-one dwellings were completed during the year, a further 91 being in course of construction. Thirteen applications for discretionary grants were approved and six for standard grants. The total grants approved amounted to £6,798.

The Council have tried to encourage owners of properties in the Cookham Rise area to improve their property with the above grants and, in spite of an extensive survey carried out by the Public Health Department and subsequent publicity, it is disappointing to report that no applications have been received.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Bray main drainage scheme was completed and brought fully into operation early in the year. Four hundred and twenty connections have been made to the sewer, which represents approximately two-thirds of the number of laterals provided.

Cookham Rural District

The Sewage Disposal Works at White Waltham have consistently failed to meet the River Board's standards and the Council's Consulting Engineers are investigating alternative schemes, either to improve the existing works or else pump the sewage to Maidenhead Borough Council's Disposal Works for treatment.

G. L. PLASTOW,
Engineer and Surveyor

I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Maidenhead and Cookham Health Committees for the encouragement and understanding given to members of the Health Departments. The co-operation of the officials of other Council Departments is greatly appreciated, also the help given by the County Medical Officer of Health and staff, the Public Health Laboratory at Reading, the Windsor Group Hospital Management Committee, the local Medical and Dental Practitioners and the Voluntary Organisations.

My thanks, also, to the Chief Public Health Inspector of Maidenhead, the Senior Public Health Inspector of Cookham and Staffs for continued support during 1963.

C. E. CAMM,
Medical Officer of Health.

